

Claims

1. A method of treating a human patient infected with hepatitis B virus, wherein during a period of at least 26 weeks a nucleoside analogue and interferon- α are both administered to said patient.
- 5 2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the nucleoside analogue and interferon- α are administered at intervals ranging from daily to weekly.
3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the nucleoside analogue and interferon- α are both administered during a
- 10 period of at least 30 weeks.
4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the said period is preceded by a period wherein one of a nucleoside analogue and interferon- α is administered.
5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the said
- 15 period is followed by a period wherein one of a nucleoside analogue and interferon- α is administered.
6. A method according to claim 1, wherein the nucleoside analogue is chosen from the group of lamivudine, adefovir and entecavir.
- 20 7. A method according to claim 1, wherein during the said period lamivudine is administered in a dose between 50 and 150 mg per day.
8. A method according to claim 1, wherein during the said period interferon- α is administered in a dose between
- 25 30 megaUnits (100 μ g) and 15 megaUnits (50 μ g) per week.
9. A kit of parts comprising at least a first container and a second container, the first container comprising a nucleoside analogue and the second container comprising interferon- α .
- 30 10. A kit according to claim 9 wherein the nucleoside analogue is chosen from the group of lamivudine, adefovir and entecavir.

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